

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS: One copy, one year, \$1.50
Clubs of ten, 12.50
If not paid within six months, \$2.00
These prices are invariable. Remit by post office money order, or by registered letter.
All terms, cash in advance.

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Rates of advertising made known upon application.

Address, DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876.

Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Fine Engravings.

Through the compliments of our friend Zachariah G. McCoy, a former resident of this county, and a graduate of the New York Institution for Deaf-mutes, who is at present a teacher in the Wisconsin Institution for Deaf-mutes, we have received an engraving of William H. De Motte, A. M., Principal of the said Institution, and an engraved manual alphabet card, both executed by James Dudley, of Delevan, who is one of the first graduates, and a native of Cayuga county, in this State. Notwithstanding Mr. Dudley is self-instructed in the art of engraving, the likeness and card are elegantly finished, and plainly indicate that he is a workman of taste and ability.

Good News for the Church Mission.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1876. Yesterday, Dr. Gallaudet received from Mrs. A. T. Steward a check for \$2,000 for the Church Mission. Half of it was assigned to the current expenses, paying all bills and leaving a balance. The other half was given to the Building Fund, which is now \$3,600. A very suitable house in Westchester Co., N. Y., with rooms for each person, a large room which can be made a chapel, and with land around, has been offered on easy terms. It is hoped it can be secured before May 1st, when the lease of the house in New York ends. Now go to work and make up enough!

H. W. SYLVE.

"On the Raging Canal."

Messrs. H. A. Rumrill and E. E. Miles, of Syracuse, enjoyed a pleasure trip by Greenway's steam yacht through the Erie canal, from Rome to Syracuse, one day last week.

Organization of a New Alumni Society.

The Wisconsin Deaf-mute Alumni Society was organized at the Institution for Deaf-mutes, Delevan, on the 8th inst. The following named gentlemen were chosen officers: President, Philip S. Engelhardt, of Milwaukee; Vice President, Wm. Sullivan, of Chicago; Treasurer, James Dudley, of Delevan; Secretary, Grant, of Chicago.

Dom Pedro.

The Emperor, Dom Pedro, accompanied by the Visconde de Bom Petito, visited the Washington Deaf and Dumb Institution, on the 2d inst., and spent several hours examining into the details of its working. His majesty expressed himself delighted with the completeness and thorough organization of the institution, and said that the hours spent in examining the deaf and dumb institute were among the pleasantest he has passed since his arrival in the United States. The institute he declared to be best organized and most complete he has seen either in Europe or America.

The Itemizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items so sent: The Itemizer.

ZACHARIAH G. MCCOY, of Delevan, Wis., and HARRY REED, of Menasha, Wis., started last week for Philadelphia to visit the Centennial Exhibition.

We find the following in the *Chinney Corner*, of June 10th: A mysterious deaf girl has been agitating San Francisco. A reporter went to interview her the other day, and while taking down the points, indulged in remarks which would not have been complimentary if she could have heard him. She stood it for some time, but finally emptied the coal scuttle over him, and pitched him down stairs. He doesn't believe she is deaf.

The following was found in the *Christian Intelligencer* of the 18th of May: A girl in Plainfield having been struck deaf by the firing of a cannon, one of the papers of that city declare that a number of married men have invited the artillery companies to practice near their premises.

The American Asylum for Deaf-mutes.

We have received a copy of the Sixteenth Annual report of the Directors and Officers of the American Asylum, at Hartford, Conn., for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

Hon. Calvin Day is President of the Board, and there are eight Vice-Presidents, in addition to which there are ten directors by election, and the Governor and Secretary of State of the six New England States, are, by virtue of the State office which they hold, ex-officio members of the board of directors of the American Asylum. The Secretary of the board is John C. Parsons; Treasurer, Roland Martin; Directing Committee, George M. Welch, Chairman, Francis B. Cooley, and John C. Parsons. The officers and teachers of the school are, Principal, Edward C. Stone, M. A.; Instructor of the Gallaudet Scientific School, John C. Bull, M. A. There are besides six male and seven female instructors, two teachers of articulation, and one of drawing. There is one attending physician, a steward and assistant steward, a matron and two assistant matrons. Three kinds of trades are taught, the cabinet, shoe and tailor trades, the former two having each a shop master, and the latter a shop mistress.

The report of the directors refers to a legacy of \$5,000, which the Asylum received on the first of April last, under the will of Mr. James S. Seymour, of Auburn, N. Y. Mr. Seymour was teller of the Hartford bank, nearly sixty years ago, and is spoken of as one who did not forget that the institute was not founded by the State, but by individual effort and private liberality. Mr. Seymour was born April 18th, 1791, in West Hartford, at that time a part of the town of Hartford. He settled in Auburn in 1816, as the first Cashier of the bank then opened 1849, when he became its sixth President, and held the office till his death, December 3, 1875. Such a career needs no comments. But he was more than a sagacious and successful banker. His sympathies were with his generosity, constant and prompt, his kindness never failing.

Mr. George C. Perkins, the youngest member of the board of directors, died in September last. He had never taken his seat with the board, having been chosen the previous May, while absent from the country, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, Mr. Henry N. Perkins, the previous year. But his high character and marked abilities gave promise of great usefulness in the service of the Asylum.

Mr. Rufus Lewis, who had for thirty-five years faithfully discharged the duties of master of the cabinet shop, resigned his position on the first of July last. He left with the confidence and esteem of the pupils and officers. He has been succeeded by N. W. Smith favorably known in Hartford.

The board say that the depression of business render it more difficult than usual to dispose of the articles manufactured in the shops and to compete with machine work. But they assert that in their judgment the great advantage derived by the pupils from mechanical work fully justifies the Asylum in maintaining this department, even at some loss.

The report of the Principal is for the year ending May 1st, 1876. The number of pupils in attendance was about the same as during the previous year. Number present at date of last report, 218

New pupils admitted during the year, 32
Former pupils re-admitted, 16
Entire number under instruction, 266
Dismissed during the year, 47
Deaths, 2
Number present May 1st, 1876, 217
Average attendance during the year, 218

The 47 pupils that left during the year remained in school upon an average of five and a half years each. Some of them intend to return and continue their studies. Seven years is the time during which pupils are retained to pass through the regular course. In worthy cases the time is sometimes extended from one to three years. Only six of those who left remained longer than seven years. The general health of the household was good, but there were two deaths among the pupils. George S. Jones, of West Scituate, Mass., died of diphtheria on the 27th of October, after a brief sickness. And Cynthia Brown, of Deering, N. H., fifteen years of age, a girl of feeble constitution, died suddenly of apoplexy, in the month of April. Both were new pupils, having entered the school last September.

One change occurred among the officers since the last report. Miss Clara Larned, a teacher, after two years of faithful service retired in June last, and was succeeded by Miss Lucy H. Williams, who is discharging the duties with industry and zeal. In the work of education the result has been such as to encourage the teachers and gratify the patrons and friends of the Institution. The degree of order and application to study on the part of the pupils, was commendable, and the progress made is believed to be equal to the previous year. It is the aim of the Principal and assistants to secure the highest good of the pupils, and to adopt modes best calculated to promote that end. During the year thirty mutes were instructed in articulation and lip-reading. Of this number eighteen were semi-mutes, and their improvement was good. A number of the total mutes made such slow progress that their further instruction seemed unavailing. Twenty-seven pupils now remain in this department. More attention was given last year to lip-reading than formerly. Some of the pupils learn lip-reading easier than speech. Bell's Method of Visible Speech is still used and found to be very valuable. The Principal says in regards to Bell's Method of visible speech, that it has been introduced and is taught to a greater or less extent in at least seven institutions, and its use is being extended.

Out of the 5743 pupils during the year 1875, in fifty-four institutions in America, 646 were reported as semi-mutes, which included the semi-deaf and all the deaf who have acquired some knowledge of language through the ear.

The remaining 5,104, about eight-ninths have no advantage over those born deaf in their knowledge of language, and for the great majority of these the sign language continues to be invaluable as the only successful method for their mental development and education. This opinion is confirmed by an experience of four years in the American Asylum, and also by other schools.

The sum of \$250 appropriated by the directors for the increase of the library and the amusement of the children, has been chiefly expended for books and illustrated papers and magazines. A quantity of suitable juvenile books were procured, and some books of reference. A partial set of Harpers' Magazine was purchased and bound, and several volumes of Harpers' Weekly, covering the period of the late war, and giving a pictorial history of its leading events, and a supply of Sunday School papers were taken and regularly distributed. The appropriation was productive of much profit and pleasure.

During the year official visits were received from members of the Executive Council of Maine, from Lieut. Gov. Knight, and the Council of Massachusetts, and from the Secretary of Rhode Island and Connecticut. All of them expressed their interest in the Asylum, and their confidence in its management.

Last March the principal, by invitation, went to Providence, Rhode Island, with a number of pupils, and gave an exhibition of their proficiency before the Legislature.

By permission of the Board of Directors, the principal visited several Deaf-mute Institutions, and examined into their methods of instruction and general management. The principal expresses the opinion that, while the officers and directors of the Asylum may look with satisfaction upon their own school, they are able to gain valuable ideas from their fellow laborers in other States.

Of the thirty-two pupils admitted last year, six were from Maine, four from New Hampshire, four from Vermont, fifteen from Massachusetts, and eight from Connecticut. There are still a considerable number of deaf-mutes in New England who are growing up without education, beoming dependent and perhaps vicious. According to estimate there are seventy-five such children in Massachusetts, and a much larger number in the other States of New England.

The principal concludes his able report as follows: "Every deaf-mute child, who is educated, who is taught a trade and becomes a useful citizen, is a clear gain to society; and it is to be lamented that while any room remains, the advantages offered by the Asylum and placed within the reach of all, through the liberality of the States, should not be employed."

The report of the physician, Dr. George W. Ayer, shows that a high standard of health was enjoyed by the pupils during the year, which is remarkable when it is remembered that nearly three hundred people—many of them of tender years—dwell within the gates of the Institution. He expresses gratitude to Providence for this great blessing. It is not only by understanding the principles of sanitary law that the same can be applied to those in charge of the officers of the Institution. It has long been the rule at the Asylum that the round of daily duties should be strictly observed—a fixed time for study and labor, ample sleep, abundance of food but varied and simple. In this manner personal habits are formed which last through life and which are essential to the maintenance of health. By the observance of this plan, greater progress is made in imparting instruction, both intellectual and industrial. Ventilation of the school-rooms and dormitories has been a matter of study on the part of the managers, and improvements have from time to time been made. This supply of pure fresh air, combined with adequate warmth, is a matter of the first importance. This matter has received especial notice and satisfactory results have been attained. Good sewerage is another important consideration which has been duly attended to, and no doubt has had much to do with the healthy condition of the inmates. Eternal vigilance on the managers, officers and attendants is the only sure way of maintaining a healthy condition of the buildings and premises. Epidemics of a typhoid species are often caused by defective sewerage or bad ventilation. Though typhoid and other infectious diseases have many times appeared in the Asylum they have been speedily controlled and suppressed.

In the past year there was but one case of pneumonia and although both lungs were affected, the patient recovered. There were eight cases of diphtheria, but only one death occurred therefrom. By prompt action the further spreading of the disease was prevented. All who were attacked were isolated from other pupils, and the rooms, bedding and clothing were thoroughly disinfected. Chlorine gas was employed as a disinfectant, and it is believed to have the property of destroying the contagious germs of infectious diseases. It was extensively and successfully used at the Asylum at the time there was scarlet fever there in 1873. During the year there were three cases of typhoid fever, two of prostrations, one of cholera, three of intermittent fever, one of rheumatism, one of erysipelas, and four roseola, all of which made good recoveries. As stated by the principal in his report, there were but two deaths. Careful vaccination was made upon all who were in need of its protecting power.

The Dr. concludes his report by remarking that very many cases of sickness of a light character are not reported as their wants are met by the matron who is fully equal to such emergencies, and

much is owing to her care for the well-being of the entire number of pupils. Second statement of the fund of the American Asylum—

Invested in National Bank Stocks, in Connecticut, \$69,100.00
Invested in Railroad Bonds, 11,650.00
Invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, 148,155.00
Invested in Real Estate, in Hartford, 100,000.00
Furniture in the Institution, 5,390.00
Cash, 4,630.73

Inclusive of the Budget Fund, \$2,350.

Exhibit of the current expenses in total for the year ending April 1, 1876—

Dr. \$32,167.26

To balance, placed to credit of New Year, 1,694.81

\$33,862.07

Cr.

By balance, from last year's account, \$1,243.71

Receipts from all other sources, 32,618.36

\$33,862.07

During the past year there were sent to the pupils, gratuitously and regularly, three daily, one semi-weekly, thirty-four weekly, one semi-monthly, and one monthly newspaper, from different cities and villages from Omaha, Nebraska, in the North-west to Portland, Maine, in the North-east sections of the Union.

Summary of the pupils attending during the year—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Supported by Maine,	31	29	60
" " N. H.,	22	6	28
" " Vt.,	11	14	25
" " Mass.,	51	32	85
" " R. I.,	7	1	8
" " Conn.,	34	22	56
" " Friends,			4
Total,	156	104	260
Greatest number in attendance at one time,			222
Average attendance during during the year,			218

A careful analysis of the report furnishes abundant proof that the affairs of the Institution in all their details, are managed judiciously; that great care is exercised in the proper training of the pupils morally, physically and intellectually. While from year to year and from generation to generation the Hartford, the mother of all Institutions in this country for the education of deaf-mutes, maintains her staid dignity and by her works satisfactorily proves to be the world the amount of good she is accomplishing for the deaf and dumb. We cannot but view her past and present history with feelings of unutterable admiration. Duly appreciating and cheerfully applauding our entire chain and network of Institutions and schools for the instruction of deaf-mutes, and rendering to all, due deference and honor for the untold amount of good accomplished by each, we nevertheless can but regard this old Institution with an interest well-nigh approaching adoration. Her sons and daughters, who have received innumerable benefits within her walls, scattered throughout the country, from Maine to Oregon and from the lakes to the southern gulf, remember her fostering care with filial affection, and are to-day reaping the substantial benefits in the shape of industrious habits and sound moral principles inculcated while on their course of instruction at the American Asylum.

Will Mr. Fred. Lohse, or Fred. Lang, a former member of the Sunnyside Social Club, send his address to the writer, in care of the editor of the JOURNAL? Or should this article meet the eyes of any one who knows his whereabouts will they please address me as directed above. Philadelphia is where Lohse went.

INQUIRY.

Close observers of humanitarian tendencies must have noticed that nothing is so common among the working classes, male and female, as old ulcers, which resist all ordinary applications for their removal. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP will heal them. Sold every where.

Cincinnati Convention.

The National Republican Convention at Cincinnati made the nominations for which it was called together, Friday, and adjourned *sine die*. Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, was nominated for President of the United States on the seventh ballot, and William A. Wheeler, member of Congress from New York, for Vice President on the first ballot. The first ballot stood: Hayes, 291; Morton, 125; Bristow, 113; Conkling, 96; Hayes, 65; Hartranft, 53; Jewell, 11. Mr. Morton's and Mr. Conkling's votes steadily declined from the beginning. Mr. Bristow's increased on the fourth ballot to 126, and Mr. Blaine's on the sixth to 308. On the seventh ballot, Michigan, New York, Kentucky, and, in fact, all the Morton, Conkling, and Bristow States, went over to Gov. Hayes, and he received 384 votes, to 351 for Mr. Blaine. Mr. Bristow received 21. The utmost excitement reigned all through the balloting, and at times the gathering lost the semblance of a convention. Maine moved to make Gov. Hayes' nomination unanimous, and it was made unanimous. For Vice President, Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. Jewell, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Frelinghuysen, and Gen. Hawley were nominated. Some of them were withdrawn before the ballot was completed, and Mr. Wheeler was nominated without opposition.

Closing Exercises of the Wisconsin Institution for Deaf-Mutes.

From the *Delevan (Wisconsin) Republican*, June 9, 1876.

The closing exercises of the Deaf and Dumb Institute took place on Wednesday. The chapel was crowded with pupils and interested spectators. The examinations showed a very creditable progress in the several studies prescribed. Peculiar interest was felt in Miss Eddy's pupils in articulation, and gratifying results were shown. The essays by the graduating class were quite up to the average grade of those of the pupils of our public schools. For want of time but few of these were read. That of Miss Mary Stillwell, on Memory, was very good indeed as to matter, very gracefully worded, and delivered in such a lady-like manner as to deserve the approval of all present. In thus commending Miss Stillwell, it must not be inferred that there was nothing to praise truthfully in the efforts of her classmates. The lack of time did a seeming injustice to them, but they bore their disappointment nobly. The farewell address by Lars M. Larson is given herewith:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—For the end of this year the programme is about to terminate, and to-morrow the vacation, so joyful in anticipation, will begin. We note how quickly the time has passed, and learn the lessons it would teach us; but we have learned that in heaven God rules the time and times.

What a sad day is to-day! It closes the 24th year of this noble and charitable institution. At this season vegetation is dressed in its most pleasing garb. Thus it is fitting to throw a halo of joy and gladness about the meeting of parents and children, so long separated, but dearer and fresher by the meeting. To-day rosy faces of the pupils wait for the last words that will set them free for their homes—sweet homes. We, the present graduates, not returning, ought to go forth into the world prepared for useful citizenship. Our connection with this institute, as pupils, ceases, but our sympathies and feelings ever will hold our warmest regards to this institute.

Our condition, as we recollect it, before coming to this beneficial institute, seems strange. Our minds were filled with strange fancies and imaginations, and unreliable illusions. We had no correct idea of God. The dearest and most important matters and facts for this life we knew not. We might have thought that God was a cruel being, on account of the terrific thunderstorms and lightning flashes that appeal so strongly to the senses. We might have thought the earth was not round, the sun a man, and the moon another, that the Sabbath was a holiday, when the people stopped work to worship the preachers, and not God. But education has cleared these mistaken ideas, and we have been led into the light of truth and facts.

The condition of deaf-mutes in their uneducated state is different from that of hearing and speaking people. The latter get correct ideas from a good native use of the language, while the former get no clear ideas on which to base mental work.

At the proper time we were received at this institute, and began study and recitations by the wonderful signs in use among the deaf and dumb. We were at once enabled to understand those about us. We have been given these educational advantages for the legal term of seven years. Now we can read, write and understand the different scientific systems. Our minds have been trained into activity. Work for both mind and hands has been taught us, and we go forth into the world self-sustaining.

We do not regret the absence of the sense of hearing, because God has made us as He seemed well. Though the blind may be content, and prefer blindness to deafness, we say we prefer deafness. Thus both may be content, and perhaps we enjoy ourselves better than many speaking and hearing people, who have all the senses, but have not contentment.

This institute was founded in 1853 by our State and the strong influences of Christianity, which makes people feel tender and generous in their hearts. It is not an asylum for helpless unfortunate, but a school to educate deaf and dumb children and fit them for usefulness in this world. Till 1817 there were no deaf and dumb schools in our free and happy republic. Now there are about 400 schools established in this country alone, and more than 150 schools in different Christian lands. More than 400 pupils have been admitted here, most of whom are respectable and intelligent citizens of Wisconsin.

The tie which has bound us here so long must be severed, and ended sadly. During the years past, while we have been here for the purpose of cultivating our minds and hearts, the trustees and officers have labored with great earnestness. We will express our thanks for the last time.

We thank you, the honorable trustees, for your care and kind interest in our welfare. You have regulated the management in all its departments, industrial, domestic and intellectual. May God direct you in your deliberations, and bless you in your worthy work. With grateful feelings we bid you farewell.

The past year has been one of the choicest of our lives. We feel thankful to you for your faithful and daily care, for supplying our wants, and correcting our principles and character. We shall remember you with love and respect, and hope many years will be given you to continue in your good work. Farewell! Now comes the saddest duty—to sever the bond that unites us with our good principal and dear teachers, that have continued so long here. To you we are indebted for the greater part of our instruction and knowledge. We shall remember your kindness and the friendly interest that you have so frequently shown to us. With patience and kindness you have corrected our errors and faults. You have taught us by example and precept. We shall remember your kind

talks to us and the precious bits of advice from the holy Bible that you have pointed out to us. All this we have treasured up in our memories. You have taught us to write, read, honor and obey, and do the service of God. We pray God's blessing upon you, and that you may long continue to do his work upon earth and benefit mankind. We bid you an affectionate farewell.

Dear fellow classmates and schoolmates, for the last time we are met together. It is, indeed, very hard to bid each other farewell, on account of our more immediate acquaintance. You are rendered dear by many pleasant recollections, with whom the rarest part of our lives has been spent. We have grown up together as classmates, friends and playmates. We have shared joys, sorrows and secrets for years. We hope those who return here another year may be faithful in their studies, improve their opportunities, and be obedient to the rules of the institute. May God daily preserve and keep you from the many temptations and casualties of this deceitful though apparently beautiful world, and bring you safely to himself at last. Please remember each other and mates. Let us bid each other an affectionate farewell.

Graduating classmates, we are about to leave this noble building that has sheltered us so long. Perhaps we shall never all meet again on this earth, but we are confident we can meet in heaven. We have been taught here to read, write, and the paths of life, and to walk in the truths of God.

We are now to commence practice for ourselves. Let us always do right, obey God and connect ourselves with good society, and churches which we may prefer. We should show ourselves independent, by having been well prepared and keep the precepts of our instruction, and follow the examples that have been set before us with a firm and unyielding faith in Christ. We should, indeed, become respected and useful citizens of our State. Though we may become separated by many miles let us not forget each other and our kind benefactors. May God bless you all and keep you in his care. Let us bid each other an affectionate farewell.

A very short address by Superintendent DeMotte, was yet long enough to reveal at once the practical educator and the tender-hearted man. Dr. Chapin, president of the board of trustees, in behalf of his colleagues, who were all present, followed with the following speech, admirable for its good sense no less than for its brevity:

DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS:—In behalf of the Trustees; I have a few words to say to you before you leave the institute. For seven years we have been gratified to observe your improvement in language, in knowledge, and in the development of good manners and virtuous habits. You have grown up from children to be men and women. Now your course of education here is finished. You are going out to mingle with your fellow men and act for yourselves. Let me offer a few words of counsel and encouragement:

1. Continue to be learners. Use all opportunities, by books, by conversation, by observation, to increase the sum of your knowledge. You will never be too old to learn. Especially exercise yourselves in writing, that you may gain power in the use of language, for by writing, chiefly, you will hold intercourse with others.

2. Respect yourselves and be self-reliant in efforts to earn your own support. You can find useful employment and if faithful and steady, gain the confidence and respect of community. Your misfortune need not prevent your being honored and happy, if you use well the advantages of your education.

3. Be truthful, honest, temperate, and pure against all temptation. Evil men abound in this evil world, but you know the difference between right and wrong, and by choosing good companions, and fixing your own purposes aright, you can establish a good character.

4. Make God your friend. Pray to your Father in heaven, serve the Lord Jesus Christ your Savior, and study much those precious scriptures which are able to make you wise unto everlasting life. We pray God to bless you with long and happy lives on earth, and a blissful immortality beyond the grave; and so, full of kindness and love towards you, we say, farewell.

Diplomas were given by order of the board to Ada Bishop of Evansville, John W. Blair of Bosobel, Louis H. Bushel of Aztalan, Elick Drinkwine of Fond du Lac, Edwin H. K. Ernst of Oshkosh, Albert Henry of West Point, Alda F. Hunnell of Argyle, Mary Johnson of Bloomington, Lars M. Larson of Springville, Mary Stillwell of Mazomanie, George Tolles of Janesville, and William F. White of Mazomanie.

In the evening a display of "mind-reading," and legdramas by C. H. Rideout, gave the day a merry ending for the younger ones; while the reunion with some fifty former graduates had its attractions for the older pupils. A common sympathy with the spirit of the occasion seemed to possess the trustees, friends, reporters and spectators as well as the superintendent, teachers and pupils. An official, and even a journalist, may be a man and a brother.

Meteorology.

The mean temperature for each day of the three spring months of 1876 was 39.1°. The warmest spring during the past 23 years was 45.9°, in 1859. The following were colder than the one just past, 1856, 1867, 1872, 1874 and 1875. Lowest temperature, 5° below zero, March 3d; highest, 84° above, May 21st; greatest range, 89°.

The amount of rain-fall was 7.2 inches during the above time; less rain fell in 1854, 1856, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872. Greatest amount, 18.9 inches, fell in 1859.

E. B. BARTLETT.

Palermo, N. Y., June 15, 1876.

Resolutions.

At a meeting of the Oswego County Council, Patrons of Husbandry, held at New Haven, June 13, 1876, the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That co-operation, not competition, is the true interest of the farmer. Co-operation gives and takes its just dues; while competition begets monopoly, panic, and corruption, and makes men the victims of sharper and demagogues.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a cheap government and light taxation, and for this end we demand a general reduction of the salaries of our government officers.

Resolved, That our courts are too tardy in executing justice, and likewise too expensive.

Resolved, That we approve of the acts of the Grangers at the "Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition," in prohibiting the use and sale of intoxicating drinks and gambling upon the quarters occupied by them at Elm Station.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the "press" in general to throw open their columns for the discussion of ideas that will tend to promote the moral, political, and social elevation of farmers, as well as their pecuniary and scientific interests. Also, we ask the tradesmen to dispense with the agency system that increases our burdens, and to purchase directly from first hands.

Resolved, That in order to do away with the credit system, and to pay as we go, a large amount of money is needed for circulation among the people, and that this money should be under the especial control of the general government, and not under corporation, and to be issued by the government to the people as the exigencies of the people require; and also money, we believe, is provided, whether specie or paper, upon the stability of our government, and the industry of our people.

Resolved, That at farmers have usually proved themselves to be just, wise and economical men in office and in legislative halls, and too few of these, according to their numbers, occupy these positions at present, and as their interests comprehend the interest of all, we insist that more of them shall hold public positions, and as for a long series of years no farmer has been a representative from this congressional district in Congress, they being the most numerous class, we insist, and justly demand, "that the next Congressman be selected from men of our occupation." As for ourselves we will not be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," for anybody longer.

Resolved, That the farmers of Oswego County of 1876, be not unmindful of the noble and patriotic farmers of 1776, who, by their valor in arms, their tenacity to principle, and their love of country, achieved our independence, and gave birth to our religious freedom, and we stretch to them our hands, as it were, across a century, and pledge anew our fortunes, our homes, and our sacred honor, to maintain the same principles they maintained; and likewise we are not forgetful that George Washington, a farmer, one of the world's grand, noble heroes, led our fathers on to freedom and to victory. The farmers of this union have been its truest friends, and they, more than any other class, will unite together all portions of this union, both north and south, east and west, in one common band of brotherhood. May this Centennial year be a year emphatically of union, love and good-will, made so strong among the people, that no one will ever attempt to sever our glorious union of States.

Resolved, That we request these resolutions be published in all of our county papers, and in the Farmer's Journal and the Husbandman.

Exhibition of Drawings and Paintings.

A very interesting feature of the Mexico Academy Anniversary, last week, was the Exhibition of Drawings and Paintings made by Miss Emma N. Beebe's classes. The room chosen for it was the Lecture-room of the Presbyterian church. It is very convenient in its arrangement for the purpose, and the pictures, tastefully arranged upon the walls, were, with slight exception, viewed in favorable light. The larger part of the display were oil paintings, and a goodly number of them were certainly very fine. There were a few fine penicillings, and some especially rich specimens of flowers in water colors. Of the last named, one lot was made into a book, handsomely bound, while another lot was prettily formed into a cross. When the writer first prepared this notice, it was intended to make special mention of the most worthy. But after careful reflection, the conclusion was reached that this could not justly be done where the many seemed so good. We have never seen a better Exhibition made on such an occasion, and we opine that all who afforded a half hour to an examination of this display felt abundantly paid for their pains. We need not say that Miss Beebe has, in these fruits of her instruction, greatly commended herself as a most competent teacher; and the Academy is very fortunate in her residence here, and in thus being able to afford complete facilities in this important department of culture. We hope that every anniversary may be the occasion of similar exhibitions.

COM.

—Deacon Asa Beebe is in failing health, and but little hope for his recovery is entertained.

—During the season, Mr. C. S. Cheever, of New Haven, expects to ship 2,000 quarts of strawberries daily.

The Dangers of Walking on the Railroad.

TWO DEAF-MUTES WALKING ON THE TRACK STRUCK BY AN ENGINE AND ONE OF THEM KILLED.

JACKSON, MICH., June 17th, 1876.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—As the passenger train on the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw railroad, drawn by the engine, Reading, Critchfield engineer, was crossing Fourth Street, coming into the city at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, two men were seen walking on the railroad about thirty rods ahead of the train, and the other between the rails of the Fort Wayne track. The whistle was blown and the bell rung violently, but neither seemed to take any notice until the train had gotten within six or seven yards of them, when the one on the track looked round, saw the train and jumped, escaping injury. The engineer could not see the other man from his side of the cab, but when he had passed, was signaled back by the man who had escaped, and found the other lying on his back between the tracks, bleeding profusely from a wound in the head, and apparently almost dead. He was picked up and both men were brought to the Union depot, the wounded man was placed in the express baggage room, and conductor, A. C. Smith, immediately procured the attendance of Dr. Chittock. The injured man was found to be a deaf-mute, named Charles B. Hibbard, a prominent member of the Jackson Deaf-mute Christian Association, twenty-eight years of age.

His companion was Mr. Elijah Buck, a deaf-mute. Mr. Hibbard's injury was a compound fracture of the skull; it was found to be a mortal wound, and the raising of the depressed portion of the bone furnished no relief. He was taken to Marcus H. Kerr's residence, at the corner of Washington and Webster streets, where he died in a few minutes after he arrived.

He leaves a young wife and a little child, and a mother and sister residing at Ganges, Michigan, near South Haven.

Coroner Zunder was notified and empaneled a jury of inquest, consisting of W. H. Loomis, E. W. Wolcott, T. McGraw, C. C. Crouch, George S. White and James McGraw. The inquest was held this morning, the principal testimony being that of Mr. Buck, which was taken by means of an interpreter, (Mr. Robert Kerr) Engineer Critchfield and Dr. G. Chittock, and the verdict was accidental death, with no blame whatever to be attached to the railroad company.

The funeral was at the residence, this forenoon, Rev. J. T. McGrath, of the Episcopal church, officiating, and the remains were taken to Niles, on the Michigan R.R., from there to South Bend and to Elkhart, Ind., to be buried, Mrs. Hibbard's parents residing there. Passes were furnished for the corpse, the widow and Mrs. Osgood by the kindness of President Loomis of the Fort Wayne road.

Mr. C. B. Hibbard finished his studies at the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D.C., and there obtained the degree of B. A. He was highly respected among the deaf-mutes of this city, and, though he had been here but a short time, he was quite prominent among them. He was a tip-top compositor and formerly worked in the office of the Detroit Tribune.

All acknowledge that it is the height of foolishness for people thus afflicted, especially, to walk on the railroad track, but his companion, Mr. Buck, says he insisted on walking in that direction to see the country; he also says that they were particularly careful to look out for the train, but nevertheless they became busily engaged in conversation and did not feel the approach of the train, as they usually do; besides, they thought it was due on the other track—the Air Line, and that the track they were walking on—the Fort Wayne—was but a side track.

Yours respectfully,
M. H. K.

Brooklyn and Vicinity Notes.

On the 1st of June, there was a large attendance of deaf-mutes in the rooms of the Manhattan Literary Association. Dr. Gallaudet was announced to deliver a series of talks upon his travels, but was unable to reach home in time. The committee on the picnic have decided to go to Fort Lee, to the second grove leading to the "rocky" one, and will not therefore go to the same one as last year. The fare for the trip will be 25 cts., and no more money need be used. The association intends to make the day a gala one. The committee will be stationed at the various landings so as to make special arrangements, and all complaints should be sent to the committee named in last week's issue. This picnic affords the deaf-mutes of all places an opportunity to be present, and we extend a special invitation to our friends who are going to the Centennial to stop at this city in time to partake of the fresh breezes of the noble Hudson.

Arrangements are being made by the Sunnyside Social Club to have their rooms elaborately decorated with American flags, and also the flags of 36 nations with appropriate mottoes, and on the 3d of July, the members will adorn the outside of the building with lanterns and flags. The outside decorations will remain only a few days, while the inside ones will remain until the 10th of November. On the 7th of October the club will give its fourth annual picnic ball. Fireworks will be used, and at 10 o'clock in the evening a freezer of ice cream will be distributed among the members and their friends. Should nothing get in the way the occasion will be a brilliant one.

AGRIPIPA.
Brooklyn, June 7th, 1876.

A temperance meeting was held at Texas last Tuesday night. Addresses were made by Misses Le June and Pettit and Mr. Organ. The attendance was large.

Brooklyn Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The recent showers had settled the dust that is generally found in so great abundance on the road from the city line to the upper section of the city of churches, and the warm sun that showed itself gave the fresh, inviting, healthy appearance of budding summer. The atmosphere, too, as if in sympathy, had borrowed, as it were, a new vitality, and it was with a buoyant, youthful step that the writer approached the nearest villa and confronted a man with the usual "butternut" colored face which could not possibly be disputed, and who was sitting listlessly on the stoop. In one of his hands he had a cane, no doubt made from the small bushes which concealed the fence running around his garden. In his other hand he held his hat, which he swung backward and forward, occasionally dropping it. His head was inclined slightly forward, and was capped with a mass of thick grey hair, carelessly pushed back from his forehead, which was of medium height, and which, save a few wrinkles, was uncommonly fair for a man of his years. As the writer approached the gate the man raised himself to his full height and squared his shoulders so as to look his best, and gazed with a look of curious and intent inquiry into the writer's face when he handed him a piece of paper, on which was the following:

"Do you know where the Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb is situated, sir?"

The old man, with a look of curiosity, said it was on Henry St., between Union and Sackett Sts., about one-half mile from where we were standing. The writer did not know how far he had gone till he was informed that he was still one-half a mile away from his destination. However, he did not give up his search, but took another car and ran down to Court St., where he jumped off at the corner of Columbia street. On inquiring of a young lady, he was shown to the building.

In reply to a knock at the door of 510 Henry street, Brooklyn, he was invited into a dark, cool parlor by a young lady dressed in black. His attention was finally called away from the newspaper with which he had been whiling away the lonely moments which crept slowly along by Miss Ellen Phelan, the Principal of St. Joseph Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, with whom he fell into an interesting conversation.

For some time before the purchase of the old site at 177 Union St., the managers became conscious of the fact that there was a very wide field for a school in the immediate vicinity and they accordingly held several consultations. And the result of the arduous labor performed by the managers was that in the year 1873 or the earlier part of 1874, this school for the education of the deaf and dumb was opened at 177 Union St., where it remained until recently. The number of pupils became so large that arrangements were made to secure a larger building, and early in March the present accommodations (510 Henry St.) were purchased. On about the first of May the removal was made and in spite of financial difficulties, the managers succeeded in their work.

The dimensions of the building are about 114x50 feet. It is upon a stone foundation; the front is of brown stone and the remainder of brick. If I mistake not it is of the gothic style of architecture. The main entrance is on Henry street, four doors from Sackett street. There are four front windows in each story, and the building is five stories high exclusive of the basement. The interior is elaborately frescoed. It can accommodate about seventy-five persons.

The basement is used as a dining-room, etc., while the front of the first floor is a reception room, back of which, and separated by folding doors, is the chapel. On the second floor are the school-rooms, which are divided by folding doors, and in each there are four blackboards and eight desks of a recent pattern. The third floor is used as the dormitory and is very airy. Here are some fifty beds.

There are 28 pupils, all of whom are females, and their ages range from six to eighteen years. The morning school hours are from nine to eleven. Dinner is announced at 11:30, and after dinner the pupils enjoy the luxury of the fresh air until one o'clock, when school is begun again. The school hours end at 3 o'clock, and at 3:30 the larger girls are taught sewing, etc., while the small ones are taught plain and fancy work. Supper is announced at 5 o'clock, and play indulged in until 6 o'clock, when they take up their books, and every one retires at 8 o'clock. This programme is somewhat changed in the winter.

Most of the pupils are from Brooklyn, and the best articulation we have ever seen, even while we were given by these New York Institution, was given by these pupils who are under the skillful instruction of Miss Phelan. The pupils can easily understand lip-reading, and great care is taken in educating these children of silence.

This school is a branch of the Fordham Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and although it is Catholic in religion, the other sects are taught according to the desires of the pupils or their parents. No exhibition will be held this summer, but there will be an examination of classes, and prizes will be awarded. The school closes on the last Friday in June, and opens on the 1st of September. Next fall there will be an addition of ten boys. The books used here are Dr. Harvey P. Peet's works.

An appeal will be made to the Legislature next fall, by the managers of this school in its behalf, and the writer will, through his friends, try to secure the passage of the bill.

The pupils now in the New York and other Institutions will now have the opportunity of attending a school which will devote special attention to the re-

ligion such pupils choose, and the school itself will become more and more useful. Our Legislature should pay some attention to its wants. Every one should look upon this school as a place where the ordinary branches of an English education are taught. The greatest pains are bestowed in forwarding not only the intellectual improvement and good deportment of the pupils, but also the due cultivation of moral and social virtues.

AGRIPIPA.

Brooklyn, June, 1876.

Base Ball.

ASTORIANS, 27—KENDALLS, 1.

On Friday afternoon, June 2, the third game of ball was played between the Astoria and the Kendall clubs of Washington, on the grounds of the latter, at Kendall Green. The Kendalls were unable to play their full nine, and consequently those in the outer field played poorly. The only good play on the part of the Kendalls was the brilliant running catches by Frisbee in the first inning, and a catch by Carter in the third inning. The game opened by the Kendalls, taking the bat and scoring 1, but for their next eight innings they were blanked. The fielding of the Astorians was almost without fault, and their victory was due chiefly to their heavy batting. The late defeat of the Kendalls shows the necessity of being good strikers as well as catchers, and it is to be hoped that the captain will give more attention to this important element of the ball field. The score was as follows:

KENDALLS.		R.	O.	E.	B.	P.	O.	A.
Waters, c.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mann, 3d b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freeman, c.f.	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frisbee, s.	0	1	3	2	5	0	0	0
Carter, 2d b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large, 1st b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biglow, c.f.	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Bryant, p.	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	0
Gray, 1f.	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	1	24	9	24	10			

ASTORIANS.		R.	O.	E.	B.	P.	O.	A.
Hessler, 2d b.	1	3	3	0	2	0	0	0
Breenan, c.	3	3	1	9	2	0	0	0
Groves, p.	3	4	9	1	0	0	0	0
Jennings, 1st b.	2	2	2	12	0	0	0	0
Regan, 3d b.	4	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
Cole, 1f.	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mack, s.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlew, c.f.	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
White, r.f.	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	24	6	24	10			

INNING.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kendalls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Astoria.	1	2	4	3	1	8	3	5	27	

Total bases on hits—Kendalls, 3; Astoria, 3. Left on bases—Kendalls, 8; Astoria, 6. Bases on called balls—Kendalls, 3; Astoria, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Wm. G. Jones, '76.
Time of game, 2 h. and 45 m.

Below will be found a list of games won and lost by the Kendalls of the National Deaf-mute College for the spring season of 1876:

VICTORIES.		W.	L.
Kendalls vs. Star.	42	10	13
Kendalls vs. Centennial.	22	16	16
Kendalls vs. West End.	14	12	12
Kendalls vs. Astoria.	25	18	11
Kendalls vs. Centennial.	10	40	11
Kendalls vs. West End.	22	6	6
Total.	144	76	

DEFEATS.		W.	L.
Kendalls vs. Manhattan, (colored.)	14	39	
Kendalls vs. Astoria.	18	30	
Kendalls vs. Astoria.	1	27	
Total.	33	96	

Number of games played, 9
Number of games won, 6
Number of games lost, 3
Number of runs made by Kendalls, 177
Number of runs made by opponents, 172

Vacation being so near the Kendalls will not play again until October.

Mr. Wm. G. Jones of '76 is considered one of the best base ball umpires in Washington, D. C.

Sec'y of the K. B. B. C.
June 10, 1876.

Quarterly meeting at Prattville church Saturday afternoon, commencing at half past one o'clock, and on Sunday, at Texas the following Saturday and Sunday.

Judge Whitney, on account of the murder trial now in progress in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, has adjourned the County Court and Court of Sessions until Monday, June 26th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The body found a few days ago in the canal at Syracuse turns out not to have been that of Mr. Dunlap, of Paris, after all. Dunlap writes that he is not dead yet, and intends to live as long as he can.

Rev. B. F. Barker left this week for Yale College to attend the reunion of the class of '56. He will visit the centennial and other points of interest before returning. May he thoroughly enjoy himself.

One of the meanest things that has been done in our village of late was the poisoning of Mr. R. L. Alfred's "Frank." A few weeks ago Mr. L. D. Smith's "Prince" was shot. Both were inoffensive, sagacious dogs, and it was mean and cowardly to kill them.

Good news for coal consumers! Quite a reduction in the price of coal, as will be seen by referring to Mr. Penfield's price list in another column. Mr. Penfield has made arrangements to supply any quantity of Wilkesbarre coal.

The third match game of base ball between the Rattlers and the Centennials was played last Thursday, resulting in the defeat of the Rattlers by a score of 8 to 21. The Centennial club has beaten once before, making twice out of three times.

Rev. James P. Stratton and family started for Philadelphia last Monday. They will be gone three or four weeks. Of course they will visit the big show in that city. We hope they will have a pleasant time and return rested and refreshed.

CENTENNIAL LETTER.

Six weeks gone and stock still rising—The Phat Boy at the Exhibition—Decision of the Agricultural Jury—The Women's Department—Preparing for the glorious Fourth—A Big Bell.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1876.

The sixth week of the Exhibition opened well and is closing active. A steady increase in the attendance is still noticeable. Even rainy days are no drawback to the enjoyment of visitors, for if the avenues and walks are wet and muddy, and the air damp, the interior of the buildings afford a dry, comfortable, and most entertaining retreat. A ludicrous incident occurred on Tuesday at one of the entrance turnstiles. A fat boy—a home specimen from Illinois and a rival to Barnum's—presented himself at the usual place of entrance, but was, to his own dismay, unable to pass through. The gatekeepers were powerless to render assistance or advice. Their orders were to permit nobody to pass into the grounds except through the stile, and yet this applicant was in the most literal sense a "body." What was to be done? The boy had his fifty-cent piece in his hand and demanded admission. The Department of Admission was applied to, a hurried consultation was held, and as a last resort the heavy youth was admitted through the wagon gate.

The Women's Department at the Exhibition is one of the things not to be sneezed at. The New England kitchen is quite a center of attraction, and is one of those distinct features that a person is likely to inspect several times. The ladies, under the superintendence of Miss Emma Southwick, have been extremely fortunate in securing many objects of special interest for exhibition, which are doubly notable by reason of their novelty and age. A combination of quaint architecture, antiquated furniture, and the epochal costumes of the attendants, gives one a pleasing view of life in New England a century ago.

There is a chair that was brought from Old England in the second ship that landed on our coast; and another, made in Danvers, Mass., over 200 years ago, which has descended from the family of Governor Endicott. Underneath a clock, said to have been made 168 years ago, is John Alden's writing-desk, which was brought over in the Mayflower. The fireplace is a glimpse of history in itself. Hanging over the fire on the crane are two of the oldest-looking kettles, said to have come from England in the *Cardwell*.

On the mantel are the tinder-box, the crane-lamp, and other ancient articles, above which hang the old flint-lock musket and powder-horn. At the side of the fireplace is a small but neat spinning wheel, which, according to Mrs. General Cunningham, was brought to this country in the Mayflower. Years ago it was thrown aside as useless, but when the Centennial movement began to extend its influence over the country, a Miss Tower took hold of it, furnished it up, and put it in condition to be operated on by her, much to the amusement of the visitors. Alongside of the wheel is a chest of drawers, said to be 200 years old, an assertion its appearance fully justifies the truth of. At the other side of the hearth hangs a saddle, made 170 years ago, and a sample of the kind used entirely by the gentility of that day.

Against the walls hangs a commission granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Nathan Barrett from John Hancock, first Governor of Massachusetts, in 1781. Also pendant in the memorable Concord fight of April 19th, 1775, when he was only a captain. A powder pail, said to have been made a century ago, is suspended beside a canteen of the Revolution, and a wooden plate, filled with marks of time, but which originally formed a portion of a fashionable lady's wedding outfit. On an old-fashioned sideboard is arrayed the china-ware in vogue during the Revolution, with its peculiar figured plates and many-colored cups and saucers. There is a veritable whistle made from a pig's tail, over which is placarded the following lines:

"There's a proverb as ancient as Scotland's
thistle
That out of a pig's tail you can't make a whistle;
We believe we've accomplished the wonderful
thing,
And all who may wish can make this tail sing."

And these are not all the unique exhibits in this Department, of which I shall speak again hereafter for the benefit of your lady readers.

Yesterday I had a look at the famous Wisconsin War Eagle, "Old Abe," now on exhibition in Agricultural Hall. This old veteran, of whom nearly everybody has heard, was captured by a Chippewa Indian in Northern Wisconsin, in 1861, and was carried by the 8th Wisconsin regiment three years, passing through 25 battles. He afterwards became a "State Bird," and has frequently been on exhibition for charitable objects, earning over \$25,000. While in the building I learned that the jury on agricultural machinery have decided to abandon the old practice of field trials, believing that no fair estimate of the value of machines can be formed from such trials.

The quality of durability, for instance, which is one of the most important in the competition of reapers, plows, &c., cannot be ascertained at all by a single exhibition of their working. The jury will, therefore, merely examine the machines as they stand in Agricultural Hall, and will recommend such makes as seem to combine the most improvements.

A conflict of authority has arisen between the Centennial Commissioners and the Centennial Board of Finance, the latter contending that as they are entrusted with the money and their officers are under heavy bonds for the proper expenditure of it, they should have absolute control of the funds. They therefore decline to pay some useless salaries

and other extravagances. The preponderance of legal opinion and public sympathy appears to be with the Board of Finance, who have so judiciously guarded the purse-strings against the moonshine of pompous figure-heads. Arrangements for the 4th of July demonstrations are in progress, though there are indications that the parade won't be so large an affair as was contemplated. A disposition was manifested on the part of the Commission to have the ceremonies take place within the Centennial Grounds, but good sense has prevailed to make it a free show on that day, and Independence Square has been selected as the spot. Governor Hartranft will take command. Governor Tilden will also appear at the head of the New York contingent. New York could turn out a splendid display, but no appropriation was made by the legislature for expenses of regiments and only some of the wealthier ones will be able to come without that aid.

The new bell for Independence Hall arrived from Troy a day or two ago. It is a delicate little thing, weighing only 13,700 pounds, and measuring seven feet in height and 23½ in circumference. Some of the material of which it is cast was melted from old cannons captured from the British at Saratoga, in the revolutionary war. The bell bears the old inscription: "Presented to the city of Philadelphia, July 4, 1876, for the belfry of Independence Hall, by a citizen." Around the lip is the motto, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," and at the top, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." It will be hung in the belfry at once, but will not be rung until noon on July 4th, when it will peal forth thirteen strokes, one for each of the original States.

Thousands of people have engaged quarters here for periods ranging from the 25th inst. to the 10th of July, and on the Fourth the crowd will be immense.

Fiftieth Anniversary Exercises of Mexico Academy.

A large audience gathered in the Presbyterian church last Thursday evening to listen to the Under-Graduate Exhibition. The exercises were as follows:

Music—A fine organ voluntary, by Mrs. Parker.

Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Hutchins, of the Baptist Church.

Music—The Flag We Love, by the Quartette Club.

Oration—Roads, Strong M. Bennett. The road is a creation of man, and an index of character. At one time the four principal cities of Germany were forced to protect themselves, and the people lived in walled cities, the consequence being the stagnation of business. This led to the opening of roads and the subsequent revival of commerce. The facilities of commerce must equal the demands, hence the origin of railroads. The result of the theory that retirement is peace, is ignorance. Roads are like the veins and arteries of the human system. The oration evinced research and was forcibly delivered.

Essay—The Power of Music, Cora B. Becker. Miss Becker opened her essay with some beautiful similes concerning the power of music. It appeals to the soul; softens melancholy. Its influence is remarkable over the erring and fallen. No state of mind but what yields to its power. Music is the principal one of the fine arts and the mainspring of them all. Music is a constant delight. The essay was well written and well read.

The Battle of Saratoga, Fred E. French, was a historical oration. It pictured vividly the Continental army, and the issues which rested upon the fate of the battle. The descriptions were fine, and the oration showed care and thought in its composition, and was delivered with ease and clearness.

Essay—Only a Line. Miss Madalia Howard's essay began with an interesting description of a scene in which several authors were contesting for a prize in composition. The subject: The Miracle at the Marriage at Cana. Each author vies with the other in glowing descriptions of the scene until it seems as if the whole subject had been exhausted. Not so; there is another. He readily a line, "The Lord spoke and the water blushed." She spoke of the cheer which only a line might give, and gave an account of the naval battle in which the noble Lawrence fell, exclaiming "Don't give up the ship." Only a line, but it keeps his memory green in the hearts of all loyal Americans. We should cherish the fragments of life. An excellent essay, and well read.

Music—Two Nests. Miss Wrenn, of Oswego.

Oration—Political Patronage, Frank B. Johnson. Politics the science of government. In our government political patronage is a pernicious element. Culture cannot compete with its power. Political patronage injures the reputation of our country abroad. In other lands one must begin at the foot of the ladder and work up, and only occupy the position for which he is fitted. Worth should be the criterion, and national integrity is rightfully a cause for national pride. A fine oration, and well delivered.

Essay—Superstitions, Mary T. French. Superstition is as old as the world. The superstitions of the ignorant found in every demonstration of nature an enemy where intelligence finds a friend. Ignorance is the mother of superstition. The Catalik mountains abound in Indian legends. They were ruled by an old squaw, who opened and shut the gates of day and hung up the new moon in the sky, and cut up the old one into stars. Longings for the Infinite result in superstitions. It was a very creditable production, read with ease and good expression.

Oration—Robinson's Farewell Address to the Pilgrims, David P. Mains. The sadness of the scene of leave-taking was presented to our minds, and after detailing the events which led to this step, the orator gave us the grand

charge of Robinson to the departing ones. "I charge you strongly to follow me no further than I have followed Christ." From the sons of toil, from the bulrushes and the mangroves come the saviors and helpers of the world. The oration closed with a fine peroration, and was delivered forcibly and earnestly.

Essay—With the Tide, Adell E. Miller. The ocean of life presents a scene of turbulence and confusion. The dangers of the ocean unknown, and each mariner sails alone; he "is the first that over burst into that unknown sea." All are not battling against the current. Drifting is so easy and struggling so hard, that few have the courage to attempt it. Drifting lives are like the Gulf stream, starting in sunshine and warmth, and ending in the Arctic cold. Weakness and inefficiency drag others down in the fall. A fine essay, and clearly and distinctly read.

Music—Put Your Shoulder to the Wheel, Quartette Club.

Essay—How and Why, Mary P. Paine. God keeps all his mysteries on the inside, and we are always asking how and why. All discoveries result from this desire. Each deed we do is at the dictation of a good or evil spirit within us. Why did Grace Darling peril her life to save the lives of others? The good thoughts overruled the ignoble ones in her heart. There is grand and noble heroism of which the world is ignorant. Hidden from our eyes are the plans and purposes of an all-wise Father, and eternity shall reveal to us the how and why of things incomprehensible here. It was a thoughtful essay, read with distinctness and deliberation.

Oration—Foreign Immigration, Ernest S. Sampson. The existence of this nation began July 4, 1776. Its growth has been rapid. It has furnished an asylum for all fleeing from starvation, persecution and other ills. The comforts that surround the American proceed from labor. Labor has made the American nation what it is. Physical development the first, mental and moral the second in the growth of a nation. Foreign immigration must be relied upon to furnish manual labor. That the United States can assimilate this foreign population has been proved by our past. Mr. Sampson spoke with force and directness, and evidently believes that "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Essay—Inequalities, Fannie S. Plumley. Everything presents inequalities. Nature has many of them, and they constitute her chief beauty. Some account for the inequalities of fortune by the theory that Fortune is all powerful and bestows her gifts upon whom she will. Sidney Smith says, "We speak of life as a journey, but how variously is that journey performed. Some come forth in velvet and shod, and mantled to walk on velvet lawns and smooth terraces. Others walk on the Alpine paths of life, through stormy sorrows, over sharp afflictions; walk with bare feet and naked breasts." There are inequalities in genius, "Poets are born, not made." Moral temperature is needed for the growth of certain virtues. Inequalities are more in appearance than in reality. Miss Plumley read her production in an easy manner and with admirable distinctness.

Oration—The Spanish Race in America, George W. Severance, Post Graduate. Mr. Severance began his oration with a clear and graphic description of the invasion of the Spaniards and the conquest of Peru. Gold was what the Spaniards were seeking. As a race they are superstitious, vindictive, avaricious and cruel. Pizarro attended mass and asked the special blessing of God upon him, before committing horrid butcheries. After establishing their colonies they considered them as so many mines from which to get gold. Commerce and agriculture were neglected, and by this policy Spain lost her colonies. One after the other they threw off the tyrant's yoke. But the curse of the policy pursued by Spain clings to them still, and we find Mexico, to-day, the theatre of uprisings and rebellions, the hotbed of superstition and ignorance. Mr. Severance was at home with his subject and handled it ably.

Music—The Maid of Dundee, Miss Wrenn. Benediction—Rev. S. P. Gray. The under-graduates acquitted themselves creditably and are an honor to our academy.

Graduating exercises commenced at 2:30, Friday. The following is the programme:

Music—Organ, Mrs. A. M. Parker.

Prayer, Rev. Mr. Chester.

Music—"In Light-Happy Measure," Quartette.

Latin Salutatory—Clinton H. Biddlecom. A well committed, gracefully delivered production.

Oration—National Greatness, Frank Hartson. What are the real elements of a nation's greatness? Morality the chief element. America rose with religion and learning. The American nation, one of morality, Sabbaths and churches. Industry plays a leading part in the drama of nations. Activity and energy are what become any nation. Labor is necessary. The omission of labor is the commission of crime. Sluggishness is a pernicious vice, and a consumer of vitality. Greece lost her nationality through sluggishness. Intellect another element. Every nation must have its Webster, Sumners and Wilsons. Mr. Hartson's oration was one of the best.

Successful Prize Essay—Always More Beyond, Fanny E. Becker. Thought leads to thought in endless rounds.—There is no limit to the cultivation of man's mind. With the thought of something higher comes the will to obtain it. Always be content with what you have, but never with what you are. In the light of the stars, and the light of the mind there is always more and more beyond. Ideas communicated influence others. Eternity can never exhaust the beyond. One of the best essays, hopeful yet pathetic, and read naturally and gracefully.</

